

# SPECIFICATION

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## SYSTEM FOR LOCATING AND SENDING MESSAGES TO PETS

### Cross Reference to Related Applications

Priority is claimed from Israeli patent application Serial No. 144614, filed July 29, 2001.

### Background of Invention

[0001] This invention relates to a system that can locate and send messages to a pet. In particular, it relates to an electronic leash that includes LED's (light emitting diodes) and/or a digital recording system with several recording channels.

[0002] People who have pets, such as a dog or a cat, may let it wander unleashed outside at times. The owner may not always be able to see the pet and the pet may roam beyond the owner's voice. Electronic collars have been developed that will give the pet a shock to induce it to return home or otherwise change its behavior. However, many pet owners consider electric shocks to be cruel to their pet.

[0003]

### Summary of Invention

[0004] In this invention, a combination of a single and/or multi-channel recording system that includes an audio system and/or LED illumination together with a control system that is operated by radio transmitter is used to deliver an order by code or digital code to a pet. The receiving portion of the system is installed on the pet's leash to transfer vocal messages directly to the pet's ears and/or to locate the pet at night by turning on lights on the receiver using the remotely controlled transmitter.

[0005] Unlike prior systems for controlling pets, the system of this invention does not

cause the pet any discomfort or pain.

[0006]

## Brief Description of Drawings

[0007] Figure 1 is a view of a certain presently preferred embodiment of the system of this invention, showing the transmitter and the receiver.

[0008] Figure 2 is a plan view of a transmitter for the system of this invention.

[0009] Figures 3 and 4 are diagrams illustrating the operation of the receiver.

[0010] Figure 5 is a diagram illustrating the operation of a receiver that can turn on lights.

[0011]

## Detailed Description

[0012] Referring to Figure 1, the system includes a receiver 101, in this case a collar for an animal such as a dog or cat, and a remote control panel 102. The collar 101 is made of a thick belt (e.g., a leather belt) that has a slot 103 where a flexible printed circuit board 104 is placed. Power supply 105, such as a battery, switch 106, receiver 107, microprocessor 108, decoder 109, chip 110 for storing audio commands, microphone 111, amplifier 112, loudspeaker 113, and LED 114 are placed on printed circuit board 104. There is also an antenna (not shown) inside collar 101.

[0013] Referring to Figure 2, transmitter 102 consists of case 201, antenna 202, and pushbuttons 203 and 204 for entering code combinations so that encoded radio signals can be broadcast and received by receiver 101. Transmitter 102 can transmit at least one signal and can preferably transmit at least 2 signals, one to turn on a recording on receiver 101 and the other to turn on lights 114 on receiver 101. Transmitter 102 can be powered by a battery or other means. The number of pushbuttons can vary as desired. The system can be delivered to the user without any commands stored and the user can store the desired commands so that the pet will recognize the commands when they are played.

[0014] Referring to Figure 3, the commands are stored on the digital chip 110. First, the power supply of the battery 105 is applied to all the circuit components by turning on switch 106. Using the pushbuttons 203 and 204 (see Figure 2), of the remote control panel, the code of the command will be sent that the user desires to store. The receiver 107 (see Figure 3) will receive this code and apply the signal to the microprocessor 108 that will turn on the microphone 111 and set the chip 110 to the first position. The user then speaks the command into microphone 111.

[0015] After the command has been stored, chip 110 sends a signal to microprocessor 108 that a command has been stored. Using pushbuttons 203 and 204 of the remote control panel, the code of a second command can be sent; microprocessor 108 sets chip 110 to record the second command and turns on microphone 111. A number of commands can be stored in this manner, each with its own code.

[0016] After all the desired commands have been stored, the system is ready to use. The collar is placed around the neck of a pet and switch 106 is turned on so that battery 105 energizes all the components of the circuit for generating audio signals (see Figure 4).

*Sub. A1* [0017] Receiver 107 receives the coded signals from transmitter 102 and transfers them to microprocessor 108. Microprocessor 108 controls decoder 109 and chip 110. Decoder 109 decodes the signal and sets chip 110 to the position for the code used. The audio command that is stored on this position is chip 110 is sent to amplifier 112 and is then reproduced by loudspeaker 113.

[0018] To turn on LED 114 from the remote control panel a light signal code is transmitted to receiver 101 using pushbuttons 203 and 204 (see Figure 5). The light signal is transferred to microprocessor 108, decoded by decoder 109, and LED 114 is turned on. Preferably, the operator can select either continuous or flashing lights. Alternatively, audio commands can be combined with light signals, so that a particular coded signal turns on both an audio command and a light.

[0019]